duties, all the powers and duties of the Registrar of Bombay, except the power to hear an appeal against an order passed by himself under the said Act. (G. N. No. 8531, dated 16th December 1887.)

4. With reference to Sections 4, 5, 6 and 7 of the Indian Registration Act III of 1877, as extended to the Cantonment of Deesa, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following orders:—

(1) All the powers and duties conferred and imposed by the Act upon the Inspector General of Registration shall be exercised and performed within the Cantonment of Deesa by the Inspector General of Registration of the Bombay Presidency.

(2) For the purposes of the Act the Cantonment of Deesa shall form a District and also a Sub-District.

(3) The Political Superintendent of Pálanpur for the time being shall be the Registrar and the Cantonment Magistrate of Deesa for the time being the Sub-Registrar of the said District and Sub-District, respectively.

(4) The office of the Political Superintendent of Pálanpur for the time being shall be the office of the Registrar and the office of the Cantonment Magistrate of Deesa for the time being that of the Sub-Registrar. * * * (G. I. Notification, Foreign Department, No. 2734-I., dated 5th July 1888; *vide* G. N. No. 4614 dated 11th idem.)

5. In exercise of the powers conferred by Government of India's Notification No. 402-I. of 1885, republished at page 156 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of 12th February 1885, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased, under Section 7 of the Indian Registration Act of 1877, to direct that on and after 1st of October 1888 the office of the Sub-Registrar of the Deesa Registration Sub-District, as declared by the Government of India's Notification No. 2734-I of 1888, republished at page 574 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of 12th July 1888, shall be amalgamated with the office of the Registrar of the Registration District of Deesa, as declared in the said Notification. His Excellency the Governor in Council is further pleased, under the said section, to authorise the Sub-Registrar of Deesa to exercise and perform, in addition to his own duties, all the powers and duties of the said Registrar of Deesa except the power of hearing appeals. (G. N. No. 6369, dated 21st September 1888.)

V.—REGISTRARS.

1. The status of *ex-officio* Registrars of their districts is nowhere assigned in the Act to Collectors and Acting Collectors. Therefore, when an officer is apointed to be or to act as Collector of a District, it will be notified by Government that he has also been appointed to be or to act as Registrar of his District. (G. R. No. 1151, dated 4th March 1878.)

The duty of appointing some one to carry on the duties of District Registrars during the temporary

absence of the Registrar appointed by Government or when the office is temporarily vacant till the appointment is filled up by Government rests under Section 10 of the Indian Registration Act, 1877, with the Inspector General. That officer should issue a circular order designating the persons on whom the duties of Collector and District Magistrate might devolve under Section 11 of the Land Revenue and Criminal Procedure Codes as the persons appointed by the Inspector General to act in such vacancies until the Local Government fills them up. (G. L. No. 2117, dated 22nd March 1893.)

2. Section 30 (*b*) of Act III of 1877 empowers the Registrar of a District, including a Presidency town, to receive and register any document* referred to in Section 28, without regard to the situation (in any part of British India) of the property to which such document relates. Section 67 provides that on any document being so registered, a copy thereof, and of the endorsements and certificate thereon, shall be forwarded to every Registrar within whose district any part of the property to which the instrument relates is situated, and the Registrar shall, under Section 66, forward a memorandum of such document to each Sub-Registrar subordinate to himself, in whose sub-district any part of the property is situated. A case was brought to the notice of the Government of India, in which after effecting the registration of a deed under Section 30 (*b*) of the Act, the Registrar who originally registered the deed failed to comply with the directions contained in Section 67 of the Act, in respect of the transmission of the record of registration to every Registrar within whose district any part of the property to which the instrument related was situated. The necessary result of this omission was that the record of registration remained incomplete, and failed to show existing encumbrances on the property to which the document registered related. In order to prevent the recurrence of such omissions, the special attention of the Inspector General of Registration is drawn to the matter in view to the issue of stringent instructions for a strict compliance with the requirements of the law. (G. I., H. R. & A., No. 47—1651, dated 28th October 1880; *vide* G. R. No. 6119, dated 19th November 1880.)

*Documents relating to immovable property.

3. The District Registrar may, if he so desires, place his office safe in the treasury of his Huzúr station for safe custody. (G. R. No. 5687, dated 21st July 1884.)

VI.—SUB-REGISTRARS.

1. The appointment of Sub-Registrars rests with Government under Section 6 of Act III of 1877. The appointments to permanent vacancies should not be made in anticipation of the sanction of Government. When a vacancy in an appointment of